

**SEÑOR JOSE ROJAS**



Señor Jose Rojas, Huerta's Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose resignation it is believed indicates opposition to the Dictator's policy.

**Brief News of the Week**

It was announced that Colonel Roosevelt would sail from Para, Brazil on the steamship Alden for New York May 17.

The Duke of Argyll, son-in-law of the late Queen Victoria and former Governor General of Canada, is dead.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles, now 89 years old, is seriously ill at his home in New York.

A hospital for the special treatment of cancer patients will be established in New York. An ample supply of radium will be provided, it is said. A fund of \$1,000,000 is already on hand.

Detective W. J. Burns was attacked at Marietta, Ga., by a man because of the sleuth's activity in the murder case of Leo Frank, sentenced for the murder of Mary Phagan. The sleuth was hit in the face, but he escaped in a hotel.

Great relief was felt at the news from Manila that the Pacific Mail steamer Siberia, reported by wireless to have been in great peril off the coast of Formosa, arrived safe at Manila.

Delegations of women from every part of the country are to engage in a mammoth demonstration in Washington on Saturday for the purpose of calling the attention of congress to the demands of the American women for the right to vote. The leading feature of the demonstration will be a great parade from the White House to the capitol.

**THE MEXICAN EMBROGLIO**

War department has ordered that Spanish-American war veterans who

wish to go to the front will have to enlist with the state militia.

The practice of "sniping" in Vera Cruz has ceased, and the people are gradually returning to their normal occupations.

Aeroplanes performed valuable service in doing scout duty at Vera Cruz. The American birdmen ascertained the location of the Mexican outposts. One of the flights was made at night.

The United States navy, it is said, now has its full complement of 51,500 men, as result of the enlistments since the trouble between the United States and Mexico started.

Rebel Commanders Carranza and Villa agreed to remain spectators of the trouble between the United States and Huerta, president of the de facto government in Mexico.

Announcement that Foreign Minister Rojas has resigned from President Huerta's cabinet was taken as confirmation of reports that formidable opposition to the dictator is developing in Mexico City.

Farmers surrounding Vera Cruz have asked Funston to extend his lines as they have found the Americans excellent customers for their products and want to continue supplying them but are harassed by "snipers" except within the zone under American control.

Admiral Fletcher made a personal inspection of the fortress of San Juan De Ulua at Vera Cruz. The horrors he found rivaled those of the dark ages. There were 116 prisoners living in indescribable filth and under conditions of the most awful degradation. Many were barely alive. Others were in caverns under the sea. Rats were everywhere. The admiral ordered the place thoroughly cleaned and all the prisoners transferred to light cells.

**Colorado Provides for Military Duty.**

Denver.—The Colorado legislature will provide a means of meeting the state military indebtedness of approximately \$1,000,000 before a lengthy recess or final adjournment of the special session is taken. This was the consensus of opinion expressed by the house and senate leaders at the conclusion of a long joint executive session at which the subjects contained in the governor's call were discussed.

**Carranza Will Not Cease Hostilities.**

El Paso, Tex.—General Carranza has formally declined the suggestion of the mediators that he cease hostilities against Huerta pending the outcome of the plan of mediation. His note, sent to Washington, was made public here.

**NEWS FROM OUR NATIONAL CAPITAL**

**President Selects Ex-Secretary of State Olney to Head Reserve Board.**

Washington.—President Wilson has selected the five men, who, together with the secretary of the treasury, W. G. McAdoo, and the comptroller of the currency, John Skelton Williams, are to compose the federal reserve board.

Richard Olney, of Boston, Mass., former secretary of state under President Cleveland, to be governor of the board.

Paul Moritz Warburg, of New York, member of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Harry A. Wheeler, of Chicago, vice-president of the Union Trust Company of Chicago, and former president and organizer of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

W. P. G. Harding, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the First National Bank of Birmingham, and one of the leading bankers of the south.

Dr. Adolph Caspar Miller, of San Francisco, now assistant to Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, a member of the faculty of the University of California, who is an economist and authority on finance.

Upon the new board will devolve the task of setting in motion the banking system of the country through the 12 regional reserve banks already selected. They also will constitute the governing board which will regulate the 12 banks and issuance of currency.

**Prolonged Session Feared.**

Members of the house and senators whose terms are drawing to a close are becoming uneasy over the complications that have arisen in congress threatening to prolong the session indefinitely. The fear is general that little opportunity will be afforded for campaigning this fall. In fact, there are a few senators who begin to fear that the session may drag out through the fall and merge into the regular session in December. This extreme view, however, is not generally held.

It is evident, however, that unless the president is willing to surrender a part of his legislative program, the session will continue well into the late summer or fall.

**Trust Program in House Made Up.**  
The anti-trust legislative program in the house was made up, when the

judiciary committee ordered favorably reported its omnibus bill designed to cover the administration recommendations, and Chairman Clayton introduced a resolution proposing one of the most ironclad rules on record to rush the measure through.

The bill is mainly the same as when introduced less than a month ago as a revised combination of separate bills on holding companies, interlocking directorates, etc.

The house rules committee contemplates 16 hours of general debate, five-minute speeches on any item, but restricted in the total to a maximum of four hours—an unusual limitation—the bill then to be voted upon without intervening motions.

**Little Change in Labor Section.**

The so-called labor section is changed but little. It declares that "nothing in the anti-trust laws shall be construed as forbidding existence and operation of fraternal, labor, consumers', agricultural or horticultural organizations, orders or associations instituted for purposes of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from carrying out the legitimate objects thereof."

**National Capital Brevities.**

Charge d'Affaires O'Shaughnessy and family arrived in Galveston on the tender Yankton.

President Wilson ordered the complete disarmament of all civilians in the Colorado strike districts.

The senate defeated the bill of Senator McCumber providing for federal inspection and grading of grain, and designed to obtain uniformity and classification of grain.

The public building commission, in its report to congress, urges the creation of a federal bureau to have complete charge of the erection of all public buildings in the country. A standard plan suited to meet the needs of the various communities, was recommended.

In anticipation that President Wilson will spend much of the summer in Washington, a large tent has been erected in the flower garden just south of the White House, where it is expected the president will transact much of his business during hot days.

The administration leaders won another point in the fight for repeal of free Panama canal tolls when the senate canals committee by a vote of 8 to 6 ordered the house bill favoring the repeal clause reported to the senate. The senators urged an additional clause asserting American rights over the canal.

**CARRANZA BARRED FROM MEDIATION**

**Refusal to Agree to Armistice With General Huerta Said to Be Cause.**

Washington.—General Carranza and the constitutionalists were practically eliminated from proceedings of the three South American envoys who have undertaken to solve the Mexican problem by diplomacy.

In a telegram to General Carranza the mediators announced that in view of his refusal to agree to an armistice with General Huerta, they withdrew their invitation to him to send a personal representative to participate in the mediation negotiations.

General Carranza had inquired in a note to the envoys what subjects a special representative might be required to discuss, pointing out that if the general problem of pacifying Mexico were to be approached he could not authorize anyone to participate in the negotiations. He reiterated that he would consent to mediation only on the incidents which had brought about a controversy "between the United States and Mexico," holding that he was the constitutionally chosen leader to whom complaint about the insult at Tampico and other offenses originally should have been made.

In view of the unyielding attitude of the constitutionalists it is believed mediation virtually would be limited to the arrest of American marines at Tampico and other offenses which had brought the Huerta government and the United States to the verge of war.

**NAVAL FUNERALS FOR DEAD**

National Ceremony Planned for Those Fallen in Mexico.

Washington.—Sailors and marines who were killed at the occupation of Vera Cruz will be honored with funeral services of a national character on the arrival of their bodies aboard the United States cruiser Montana at New York.

With all martial pomp and ceremony, the bodies of the dead blue jackets and marines, killed in Vera Cruz April 21, 22 and 23, will be brought to New York next week. A national requiem there is planned, a memorial service typically American.

The leaden caskets, each enveloped in the Stars and Stripes, will be the

riers and shrine at which the country will mourn.

**Methodist Bishops Oppose War.**  
Philadelphia.—The board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in semi-annual meeting in this city passed a resolution indorsing President Wilson's effort to "avoid a war with the people of Mexico."

**MEXICANS ATTACK AMERICAN OUTPOST**

Vera Cruz, Mexico.—A considerable force of Mexicans attacked the American outpost at the water plant nine miles out last Saturday morning, according to a wireless message, which asked for aid.

A Mexican force estimated at from 300 to 500 men appeared beyond the waterworks station, and a lieutenant and a non-commissioned officer bearing a white flag advanced and presented a demand for the Americans to surrender within 10 minutes.

The American commander Major Russell's reply was: "Hurry right back and do not waste any of the time your commanding officer has stipulated."

When Colonel Van Vliet and Colonel Lejuene, with supports, arrived at the waterworks station, Major Russell and his men were not at all hard pressed. The Mexicans had contented themselves with a scattering fire, consisting of not more than four or five shots, at a range of about 1500 yards. From Major Russell's lines only one shot was fired.

In accordance with Secretary of War Garrison's order, General Funston is in absolute charge here. Civil Governor Kerr and the other civil authorities have retired. The Mexican city council suggested the prohibition of bull fights and the signing of an order to that effect was Kerr's last official act.

**Sales of Opium Traced to Mayor.**

Baker, Or.—As a result of investigations by Plowden Stott, attorney for the state board of pharmacy, and federal officers, H. L. Mack, druggist and mayor of Huntington, was arrested on a charge of selling opium without a prescription.

**Canal To Open Soon.**

Panama.—Plans are being matured under the instruction of Governor Goethals to put a Panama railroad steamer through the canal within 10 days.

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